# 2017 Central Valley Flood Protection Plan Update: Coordinating Committee Update

### **December 17, 2014**

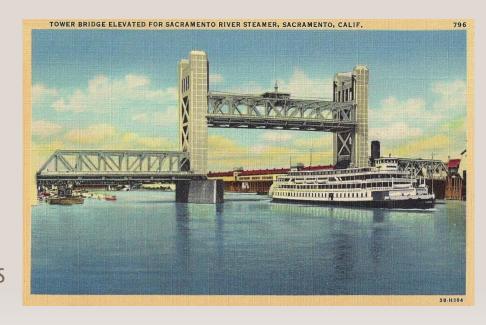
Presented by:

Michael Mierzwa, P.E.

Michael.Mierzwa@water.ca.gov

Lead Flood Management Planner

California Department of Water Resources







# **Today's Discussion**

### Where We've Been

- 2017 CVFPP Roadmap

### Where We Are

- Overview: Basin-Wide Feasibility Studies

### Where We're Going

- Preliminary BWFS Approaches





# Where We've Been 2017 CVFPP Roadmap

Anything worth doing is worth planning.



OF WATER PROPERTY.

### **2017 CVFPP Update**



**Setting Historical Context** 



Summary of Refinements and Areas of Alignment



Strategies to Improve System Management



**Investment Approach** 



Tracking, Reporting of Investment Actions & Results





- Varying levels of flood protection
- One million people and \$70 billion in assets at risk
- 50 percent of levees structurally deficient
- Climate change will put additional stress on the system

- Key species and riparian habitat in crisis
- Majority of channels lack adequate conveyance capacity

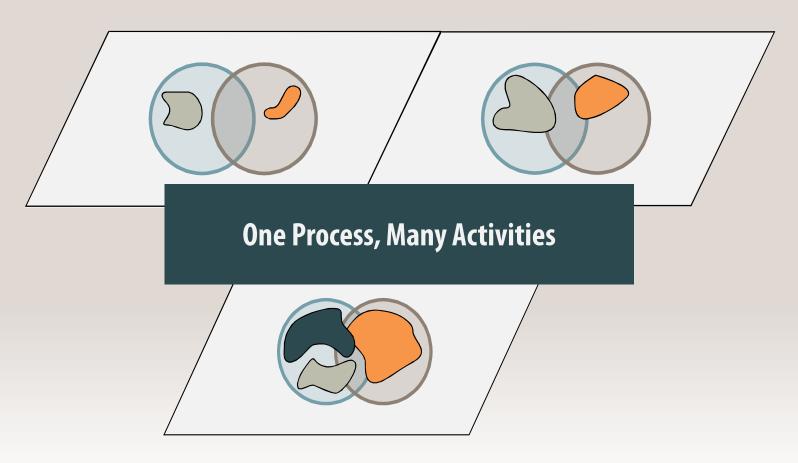






# **Identifying Alignment**

Converging







### **Recommendations for System Management Investments**

Chapter

System Management

### **EXAMPLE RECOMMENDATION CATEGORIES** YOLO BYPASS

**Addresses CVFPP Goals:** Improve flood risk management

### Multi-benefit Project:

- Increase flow capacity
- Improve floodplain conditions for rearing juvenile salmonoids
- Increase habitat and improve passage for native fish species
- Improve riparian and wetland habitat and the wildlife they support
- Comply with regulatory requirements (BiOps)
- Integrating with other planning activities, such as Conservation Strategy, BDCP, and BiOps

# **RECOMMENDATION**



**State-Preferred System Improvements** 



**Urban Flood Protection** 



**Small Community Flood Protection** 



**Rural-Agricultural Area Flood Protection** 



**Residual Risk Management** 



**Integrated Ecosystem** and Water Management Actions

### EXAMPLE **ACTIONS**

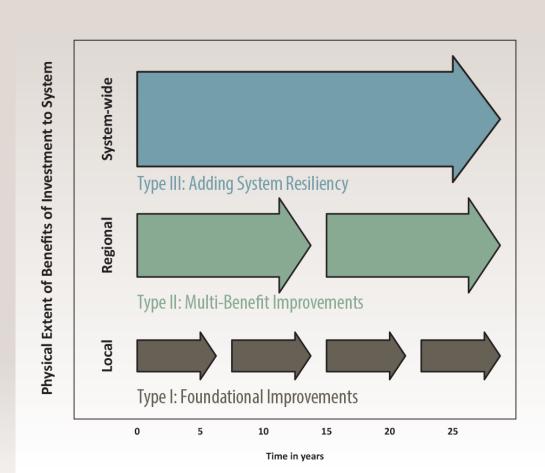
- Flowage easements
- Fix-in-place
- Setback levees
- Emergency response
- · Fish passage
- · Ring levees
- Storage
- Etc.
- Storage
- Etc.





### **Continual Implementation**

Chapter
4
Implementation
Timing

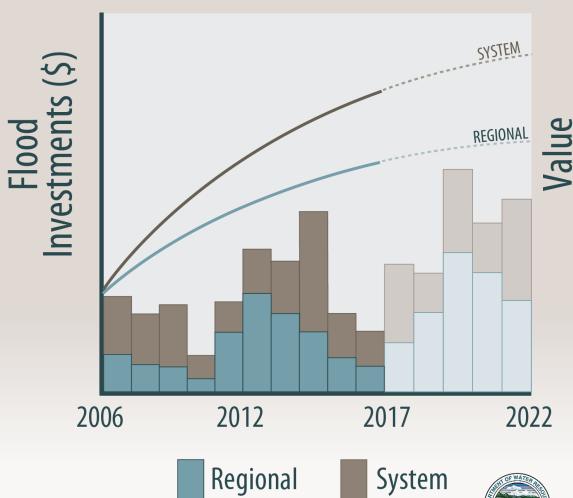


- Progress on system and regional benefits concurrently
- Track progress with consideration of scale of benefits

# Chapter **5**Measuring Value

# Commitment to Tracking Investment Results

- Value
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Balance in Investment Strategies
- Flood Risk Reduction







### Where We Are

# **Overview: Basin-Wide Feasibility Studies**

The best confidence builder is experience.





### Timeline of Significant Events in Sacramento River Basin

#### 1861

State Flood Control Act and Reclamation District Act

### 1911

State Reclamation Board created

#### 1917

Sacramento Flood Control System authorized by Congress, Sacramento River Flood Control Project begins construction next year

#### 1928

Flood Control Act of 1928 authorizes USACE to design and construct projects for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries as well as the Sacramento River

#### 2003

Paterno Proposition 1E approved by CA voters to finance flood system

2006

improvements

#### 2007

SB5 legislation calls for a system-wide approach to flood management

#### 1862

California's Great Flood inundated the entire Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys for 300 miles. Leland Stanford, 8th Governor of California, was said to have needed to row in a boat to his own inauguration



1916 Sacramento Weir constructed

#### 1927

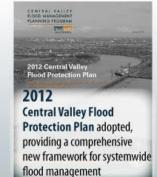
The Great Mississippi Flood of 1927 broke the Mississippi River out of its levee system in 145 places and flooded 27,000 square miles up to a depth of 30 feet, causing over \$400M in damages and killing 246 people in seven states

#### 1955

Christmas Floods
cause statewide disaster
declaration. A levee on
the west bank of the
Feather River collapses
and sends a 21-foot high
wall of water to flood 90
percent of Yuba City.
600+ people were
rescued by helicopter,
but 37 people drown



Floods due to record rainfall causes disastrous levee breaks on the Feather and Yuba Rivers. 3,000 residents of Linda join a class action lawsuit (Paterno v. State of CA)



1850 1900 1950 2000 Today

1850

First levee built in Sacramento

#### 1907 & 1909

California Floods result in overhaul of planned State flood control designs. The town of La Porte, in the Feather River basin, had 57.41 inches of rain in 20 days, an event with a return period of 12,000 years

#### 1924

Fremont Weir constructed

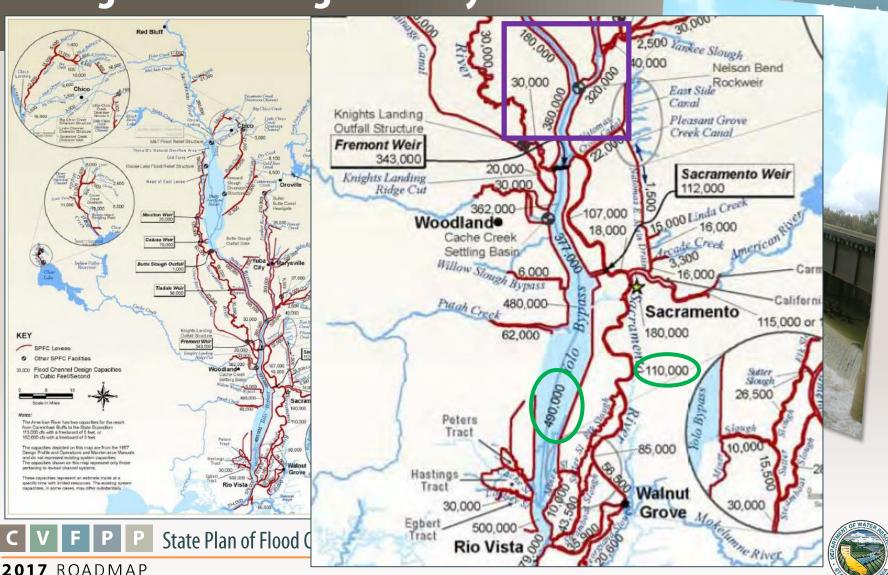
#### 1964

Floods cause 34
California counties
to be declared
disaster areas, with
every major stream
in the North Coast
producing new high
values of extreme
peak flows

#### 1997

New Year's Flood sends 100-year peak flows from

100-year peak flows from multiple major rivers colliding to flow into the Yolo Bypass and down to the Sacramento River Delta. Over 120,000 people were evacuated, and every county in Northern California (46) were declared disaster areas **Existing Flood Management System** 



System Plan Example: Coastal Louisiana Master Plan



 Embraced a comprehensive approach to flood management and restoration by developing a diverse portfolio of project types





# **BWFS: Supporting System Management**

|   | Plan Recipe  |
|---|--|
| 0 | Provide Context &<br>Set Objectives                    |
|   | Describe Performance of<br>Several Ideas               |
| 0 | Estimate Cost (Time & \$\$\$)<br>of Recommendation     |
|   | Show a Path to<br>Implementation for<br>Recommendation |
| 0 |  |

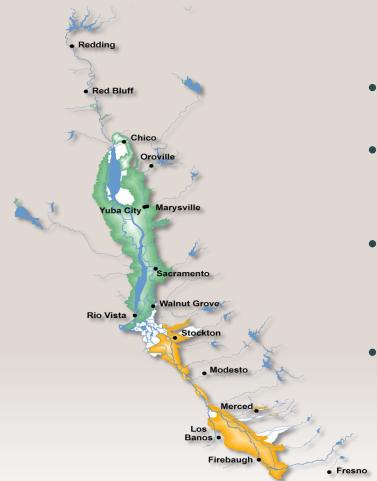
|   | Types of Plans                                |
|---|---|
| 0 | Policy Recommendations                        |
|   | ✓ Governance (Roles &<br>Responsibilities)    |
|   | ✓ Regulatory                                  |
|   | Strategic (Leadership)                        |
| 0 | ✓ Resource Prioritization<br>(Budget & Staff) |
|   | ✓ System Investment                           |
|   | Tactical (Directing Action)                   |
|   | ✓ Project Investment                          |
|   | ✓ Engagement                                  |
| 0 | Technical                                     |
|   | ✓ Meeting Facilitation                        |

C V F P P

### **BWFS Purpose & Goals**

Chapter 1

Context



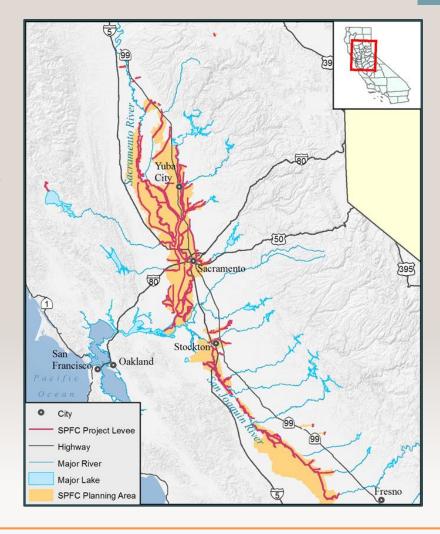
- Refine system elements identified in the 2012 CVFPP
- Formulate system configurations in Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins
- Inform long-term financing and implementation strategies for the SSIA and the 2017 CVFPP Update
- Define a process to integrate RFMP results





Context

- Interim Step in 2017 CVFPP Update
- Scope is limited to improving system performance through bypass or weir improvements
- Multi-benefit actions with systemscale hydraulic, economic and ecosystem benefits







### **System Configurations**

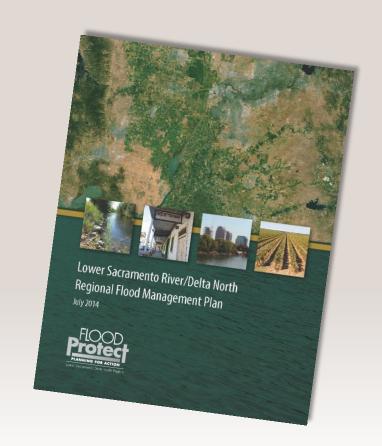
Chapter 2 Converging

Chapter

3

System
Management

- "General Plans" that refine the State's vision for implementing SSIA outline how individual elements/projects fit together
- Packages of structural and nonstructural actions
- Flexible to account for new information and changes in priorities or systemwide needs
- Informed by regional priorities







## **Technical Work Underway**

Chapter 2 Converging

Chapter

3

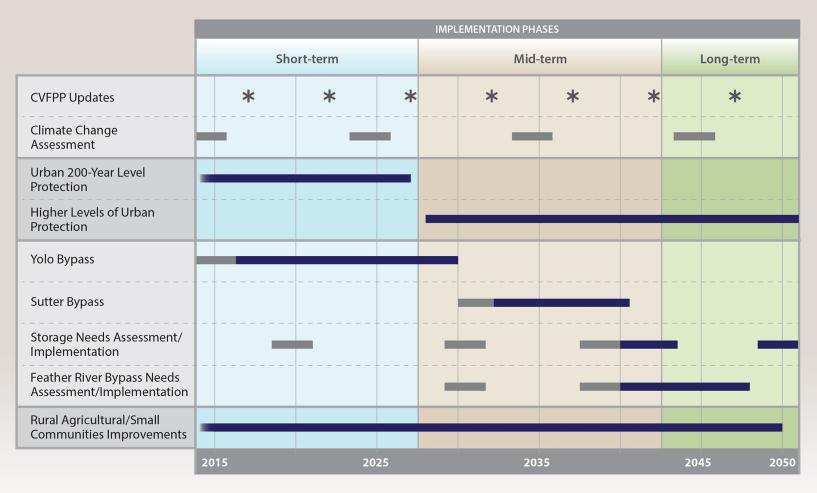
System
Management

- Formulating and evaluating several system configurations in each basin
- Technical evaluations ongoing
  - Updated hydrology, including climate change effects
  - With-project hydraulics and flood damage analyses, including representation of ecosystem elements and regional projects
  - Economic benefits analysis: flood damage reduction and ecosystem benefits and other benefits





# CVFPP Phasing Implementation Through Adaptive Management — Sacramento System



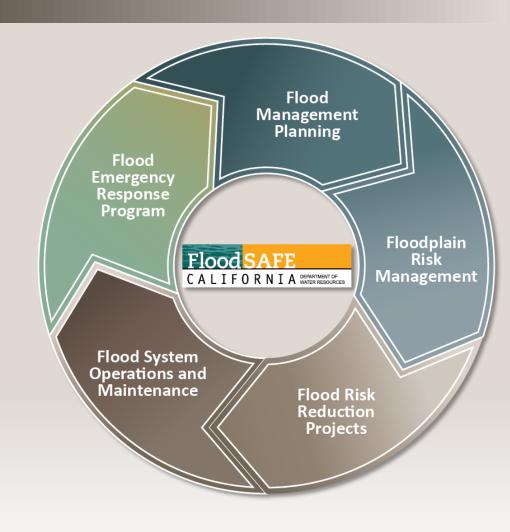


= Assessments
= Implementation activities



### **Examples of Implementation Programs**

- Delta Levee Subventions
- Delta Special Projects
- Flood Emergency Response Planning
- Flood System Repair
- Rural Levee Repair
- Small Community Risk Reduction
- Small Erosion Repair
- Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction
- Urban Flood Risk Reduction







# Where We're Going Preliminary BWFS Approaches

Compromise is a virtue to be cultivated, not a weakness to be despised.





## **Preliminary BWFS Approaches**

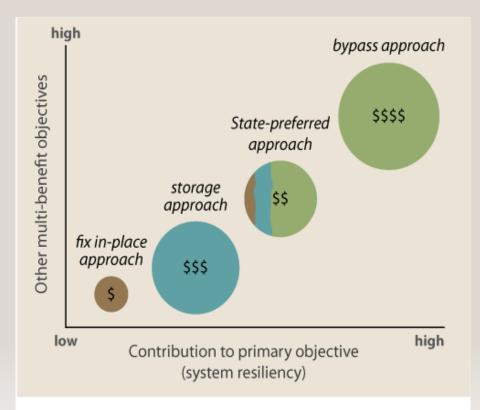


- Approach I: Fix in Place
- Approach II: Build Storage to Store Peak Flood Flows
- Approach III: Expand and Extend Bypasses to Increase Conveyance Capacity of the Flood Management System
- Approach IV: Combination of Approaches I-III



### Identifying the State-Preferred Approach

- Consistency with SSIA
- Hydraulic modeling studies/ geotechnical assessments
- Multi-benefit aspects
- Cost-efficiency
- Flexibility for future improvements



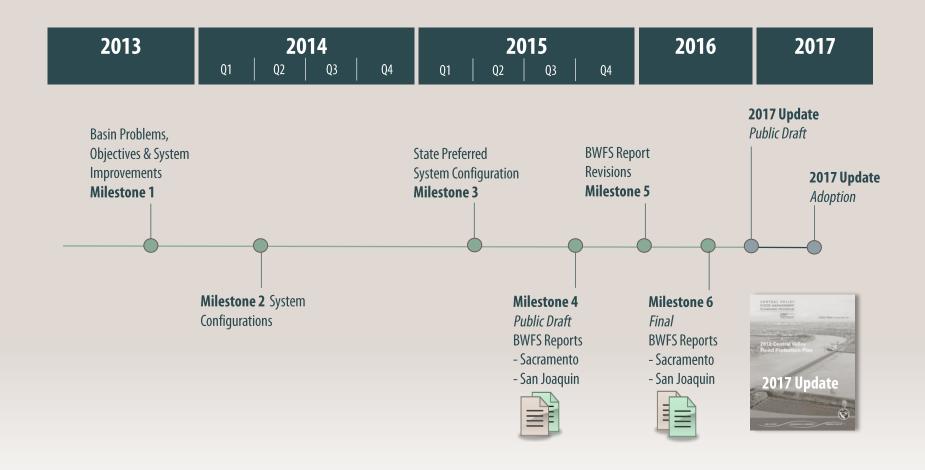
### **Capital Investment vs. Benefits**

Various approaches for improving system element of SSIA





### Where are we in the BWFS Process?

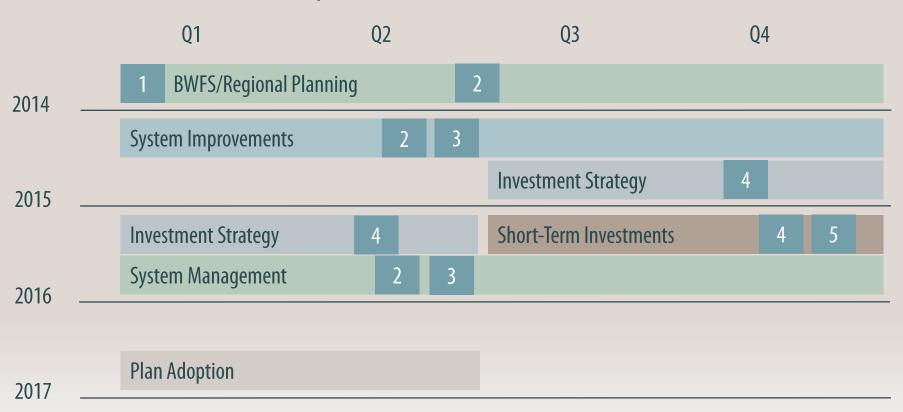






## **Story Focus Shifts with Progress**

### Activities continue across multiple tasks







## **Proposed Future Updates**

Regular CVFPP and Coordinating Committee updates planned:

| Venue                          | Date               | Proposed Topic                               |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Coordinating Committee Meeting | TBD (January 2015) | Summary of DWR's RFMP Phase 1 Content Review |
| CVFPB Meeting                  | TBD (January 2015) | BWFS Preliminary Technical<br>Work           |





## **Coordinating Committee Update**

### **December 17, 2014**

Presented by:

Michael Mierzwa, P.E.

Michael.Mierzwa@water.ca.gov

Lead Flood Management Planning

California Department of Water Resources



